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THE

VICE-PRESIDENCY.

The Whig National Convention will assemble at Baltimore on the second day of May next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President. The nomination of President will be very much a matter of form, as Mr. Clay has long since been designated by universal consent. Not so, however, with the nomination for Vice-President. The responsibility of selecting the candidate for this office devolves upon the Convention, unaided or controlled, in any great degree, by prior indications of public opinion. The proper selection, though to the second office, is believed to be of the utmost importance to the success of the Whig party.

Whether the candidate is one who will hang as a dead weight upon Mr. Clay—whether he be such an one as neither to aid nor injure Mr. Clay—or whether he will be a person that will add to Mr. Clay's strength, and essentially promote the success of the party, depends upon the wisdom of the Convention. It ought to be remembered that the Convention of our opponents convenes subsequently to ours, and that they will not fail to avail themselves of all the advantages which may result from an injudicious nomination by us.

Among the distinguished persons who have been, to some extent, designated by public opinion as suitable candidates for the Vice-Presidency, the name of N. P. Tallmadge, of New York, stands prominent. Under his lead, during the last National election, the ranks of our party were recruited, and we were raised from a minority to the most triumphant majority that any party ever possessed in this country in an election so severely contested. Policy now points to the nomination of

Mr. TALLMADGE as being peculiarly calculated to ensure success. Wisdom points to him as a safe depository of our principles—and justice admonishes us to select him—as we should never be untrue to one who has been true to us. In this conclusion we are most amply supported by articles in prominent Whig journals, in different sections of the Union. In these articles, some of which are subjoined, the propriety of selecting Mr. Tallmadge as the candidate for the Vice-Presidency is ably and fairly discussed. We commend them to a careful perusal.

The first article selected is from that staunch and judicious Whig journal, "The Troy Whig." This article has been extensively republished in the prominent Whig papers in the State of New York and elsewhere. The following are specimens of the manner in which the article has been introduced to the attention of the readers of these Journals.

From the National Intelligencer.

SENATOR TALLMADGE, OF NEW YORK.

The late assault upon Senator TALLMADGE by one of our Whig contemporaries in his own State has, we have heretofore intimated, been much regretted by the Whigs in Congress. In his own State it is not to be wondered at that it should have greatly excited the sensibilities of his friends, personal and political. A writer in the Troy Daily Whig, under the signature of "A Whig," manfully vindicates his claims to the confidence and the favor of the Whigs, and especially in reference to the Vice-Presidency, the nomination of which, the writer says, and we believe truly, he might have obtained at the Harrisburg Convention, had he not, for reasons satisfactory to himself, peremptorily declined it. Though we have studiously excluded from our columns any discussion of the relative claims of distinguished Whigs to the Vice-Presidency, yet, the object of the greater part of the article to which we refer being merely to do justice to the political character and claims of Mr. TALLMADGE, we take a pleasure in transferring to our columns so much of it as embraces this object.

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From the Brooklyn Evening Star.

SENATOR TALLMADGE.—We publish in another column, from the Troy Whig, an article, absolving this eminent statesman from unmerited reproach, and presenting his claims to the gratitude of this State and nation.

It cannot be doubted that the Whig party owes a large debt of gratitude to Mr. Tallmadge, for his bold and decided course in abjuring party for his country, in one of the most critical emergencies that ever called for the exercise of patriotism. To his independence and fearlessness was it greatly owing that the Whig party was suc-

cessful in the struggle of 1840. No man ever gave more decided evidences of attachment to a party than Mr. Tallmadge has given to the Whig party. He fully deserves their confidence.

From the Troy Whig.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY—SENATOR TALLMADGE—COL. J. W. WEBB.

The unjust attack upon Senator Tallmadge in the letter of Col. Webb, published in the New York Courier and Enquirer of Saturday last, seems to me to demand a notice from some member of the Whig party. The apology for the attack was found in imagining what Mr. Tallmadge might do in case Mr. Walker had been nominated for Secretary of State. Under the supposition that he might vote to confirm such a nomination, Mr. Tallmadge is assailed with the epithet of a '*Judas*,' and charged with being a traitor to the Whig party. The instance of treachery brought forward by Col. Webb, is the vote given by Mr. Tallmadge for the confirmation of John C. Spencer as Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. The question of Mr. Spencer's confirmation, Col. Webb calls a Whig "test question."

Now I joined the Whig party in 1838 because I liked its principles better than the principles then advocated by my Jackson associates; but I did not dream that I was uniting myself to a party whose "test questions" were made to depend upon appointments to office; especially when that office was the highest judicial office, and should, if possible, be made without party influence. I abandoned the party that made office the "test question"—a party whose maxim was "*to the victor belongs the spoils.*" I cannot, therefore, consent that Col. Webb shall interpolate into our political creed anything which shall make office the test question of political orthodoxy.

I should not probably have voted for Mr. Spencer's confirmation had I been a member of the Senate, yet I should despise myself were I for that reason capable of pronouncing another person a traitor to our party who could differ from me on that question. It is universally conceded that Mr. Spencer is a lawyer of the highest order of talent, that his private character is without reproach, and his integrity unquestionable. How a vote upon such a candidate, for such an office, could be a test vote of party, or why one, who, upon all *measures*, invariably supported Whig principles, should be called a traitor to his party for voting to confirm such a nomination, is, I confess, beyond my powers of comprehension.

But there is yet another view of the matter which places this attack upon Mr. Tallmadge's vote on stronger grounds for censure. It is most certain that Mr. Spencer was not Mr. Tallmadge's candidate. On the contrary, it is well known that he opposed Mr. Spencer's nomination by all the honorable means he could, in urging the nomination of another person. No one can read the letter of Col. Webb,

without being satisfied that he is, as usual, availing himself of his position as the editor of a newspaper to revenge himself for some private griefs. Perhaps he has not yet got over the disappointment about the New York Post Office—it being well known that Mr. Hoxie, and not Col. Webb, was Mr. Tallmadge's candidate for that office.

Try Mr. Tallmadge by the principles of our party—test him by the measures we advocate, and if found wanting in these, cast him away.

The extra session of Congress brought up what I esteem the "test question" of our party, and where was Senator Tallmadge?—foremost and most efficient—instant in season and out of season—firm and unwavering in the discharge of his duty to our party, by his vote and in debate, and indefatigable in marshalling our forces to carry through all the measures that we deem "test questions." The Bank—the Land distribution—the Tariff, &c., in short, all the measures of that session which we now point our adversaries to with so much triumph, each and all of them found in Senator Tallmadge a supporter second, in efficiency to accomplish the end, to no member of Congress. Indeed, with no disparagement to the efforts of others, it is questionable whether, without his personal influence and exertions, a single important measure of that extra session could have been successful.

When the first Tariff bill failed, many of the Whig members advised to adjourn and go home. Mr. Tallmadge warned them of the danger of such a course. He pleaded the sadly embarrassed condition of the country, and entreated members not to abandon their posts until they had accomplished something for its relief, and he prevailed; and to his counsels, mainly, is the country now indebted for its prosperity arising under the tariff bill. At the next session he counselled moderation towards Mr. Tyler, with a view to keep the patronage of the government in the hands of the Whig party, the offices being then chiefly filled with Whigs of 1840. No personal considerations influenced him; for although of extensive family connections, almost all of whom are Whigs, he had not a single relative in office under the general government in the whole Union.

What next did he do? He saw the country not yet recovered from the effects of the misrule of Jackson and Van Buren, and as it was impossible to get a bank during Mr. Tyler's administration, he went for an Exchequer. In this he was supported by many enlightened men of the Whig party, and by the leading Whig presses—the Albany Evening Journal, the New York Commercial Advertiser, the Courier and Enquirer, and, if I mistake not, the Tribune also, being among the advocates of this measure.

While upon the subject of Mr. Tallmadge's fidelity to the Whig party, I cannot forbear to mention another circumstance connected with the harmony and unity of the Whig party, and consequently of its success.

After the Whig administration came into power, Mr. Webster had from his position in the Cabinet, controlled the appointments to a very

great extent, particularly in the State of New York, and much dissatisfaction prevailed in a large portion of our party, especially in our great metropolis. About this time I remember the party gave Mr. Tallmadge a dinner. In his speech on that occasion, his great effort seemed to be to calm the tumultuous feeling prevalent about the distribution of offices; and so successful was he that he drew forth the personal acknowledgments of the most distinguished members of the party. With him, "the union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union" was no empty sound—no rounded sentence to adorn a speech— it was a sentiment which he felt and on which he acted.

When Mr. Tallmadge broke with Mr. Van Buren on the Sub-Treasury scheme, and while others, equally distinguished and influential, timidly separated from their own party *on that single question*, he boldly proclaimed "uncompromising hostility to the re-election of Martin Van Buren," and gallantly did he bear that banner, aloft through the campaigns of 1837, '38, and '39, and until complete victory crowned our efforts in 1840. That banner still waves proudly over his head.

In the brightness of our prospects we are apt to forget how much of our prosperity as a party has depended upon Senator Tallmadge; and, if reminded of it, we thoughtlessly say, "We have more than paid him by making him a Senator." That obligation he has never ceased to acknowledge, and although *he* will not say it, yet it is due to truth for *us* to say, *he gave us the power to make him Senator.*

When in the summer of 1839, the news of the Whig defeats in Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, &c. reached our State, Mr. Tallmadge, Mr. Clay, and many other distinguished Whigs, from the different States, were at Saratoga, I well remember the deep depression it produced upon us, as we sat talking of the matter under the shade of the trees at the U. S. Hotel. We were ready to say, "this world is made for Cæsar," and throw down our arms in despair. Presently Mr. Tallmadge appeared amongst us, and never did I witness such an exhibition of towering courage. He told us in terms of most exulting confidence, that there was no cause for discouragement; that New York would roll back the tide of defeat and save the country; and his assurance soon revived our drooping spirits. From Saratoga he traversed almost the entire State, cheering our own party, giving courage to all, and recruiting our ranks from the other side. The glorious victory of 1840 was the crowning result, and the gratification of having done his duty the only reward he has ever reaped from it.

Will the Whigs now allow such a member of their party to be proscribed in advance? He could unquestionably have had the nomination to that office at the last Presidential election, had he not declined it, which many a Whig has deeply deplored. Instead of proscribing him now, both principle and policy in my judgment, point to him as our most suitable candidate in the coming election.

By insisting that none but an *original* Whig should be selected as the candidate for the Vice-Presidency, we shall certainly produce the impression that all Whigs who cannot put forth such a title, are looked upon with jealousy and distrust.

A large, very large portion of our party is made up of those who left the opposition when Mr. Tallmadge did: to proscribe *their* prominent leader will not be the best means of bringing them out for us in our emergency. The New York American, a paper not sparing in its denunciations of all candidates for this office who are not original Whigs, consoles itself with the idea that many anti-Van Buren voters will stay at home. It says:—

"The mass of those who, with their leader, denounced, not Mr. Van Buren, but the measures with which he was identified, will not eat their words. They are sincere in their opposition; *and if they cannot support the Whigs, will never support the Van Buren men.*" Now I believe it is the height of folly to throw away this affirmative support, and be content with that negative aid which arises from voters staying at home.

In the spirit-stirring address of the Richland Clay Club of South Carolina, they announce that they are not original Whigs; and say, "that we do not fully concur in all Mr. Clay's opinions of public policy is most true." Shall the influence of such men as these be neutralized?

The President of the Central Clay Committee of New York city, in his late address to the members, indicates his appreciation of the importance of recognizing no distinction between original Whigs and those of later date, and seems to feel the importance of securing that affirmative support which arises from voting with you, instead of that negative support which arises from staying away from the polls.

"A kind, fraternal spirit towards each other (says he), and also towards the great mass of our political antagonists, should be constantly manifested in our ranks; for there are thousands who have never heretofore acted with us, who will in November next take sides with the advocate and protector of those great measures of public policy which must stand or fall with the party that rallies around Henry Clay."

Let us as Whigs heed these admonitions, and no longer inquire into the age of our commission or the date of our enlistment in the cause of our country. Let us extend to all who distinguished themselves in the last great political campaign, the right hand of fellowship. Let the inquiry be, who is the *better*, not the *older*, soldier.

Our great State is now in the hands of the spoilers. The name of N. P. Tallmadge, associated with that of HENRY CLAY, can redeem it; without it, I sincerely believe the State will go for Mr. Van Buren. If we flatter ourselves that Mr. Clay can be elected without New York, yet we should consider the importance of carrying the State to secure the Governor, the patronage, and especially

the United States Senator; for after all, what have we gained for the country by electing a Whig President, if we cannot also have the Senate? I may add, that since our Government began, *no man has yet been elected President of the United States, who had not the vote of New York.*

Mr. Tallmadge's nomination will secure this State!—at home, his name is a tower of strength. In the Western States he is appreciated for the uniformity of his votes in favor of Western interests—in New England for his devotion to the Tariff.* If the Whig party take counsel of its judgment, instead of selfish and vindictive editors, who are swayed by some imaginary private griefs, and nominate Mr. Tallmadge for the office of Vice-President, New York will be as sure for Mr. Clay as any other State in the Union. But if evil counsels prevail, and Mr. Tallmadge is proscribed and rejected because he is not an *original* Whig, others who joined our party at the same time, and at the election of 1840 helped to swell our triumph, may feel the indignity, and we may have cause to experience those regrets that come too late. A WHIG.

Coincident with the views, expressed in the *Troy Whig*, are the subjoined articles from the Boston "Evening Mercantile Journal." The New York Commercial Advertiser copies these articles with the following introductory remarks:—

"THE VICE PRESIDENCY.—We commence to-day, on the first page, the republication of a series of articles from a Boston paper, relating to the selection of a Whig candidate for the Vice-Presidency, at the coming Presidential election. The name of the writer is known to us; and though we are not at liberty to raise the veil behind which he chooses to conceal himself, we may say that he is no unknown or undistinguished man, either in political or in general society.

It will be seen, from his opening number, that he considers the Whig party to stand in need of anxious warning against the perils of over-confidence in their own strength, or rather in the strength of Mr. Clay's great name, and would inspire them with a heedful sense of the necessity that exists, not only for exertion in the contest itself, but for consummate wisdom in the preparations for it. It is probable, and we are inclined to think, that he over-rates the uncertainty of the issue; but there can be no harm in caution or prudence. An excess, even, of these is less to be feared than excess of confidence; and we

* In the last election in Tennessee, which was warmly contested, Governor Jones, while canvassing the State, proclaimed the names of Clay and Tallmadge as the Whig candidates for President and Vice-President, and under that banner carried the State by a triumphant majority.

commend his suggestions to the heedful consideration of those by whose preliminary action the great Whig party is to be marshalled and guided in the struggle."

From the Boston Mercantile Journal.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.—No. 1.

The Baltimore convention is approaching. The importance of a satisfactory candidate for the Vice Presidency is pressing itself upon the Whigs.—There is now a crisis in the fate of Mr. Clay and in that of the party. It seems to be conceded that Mr. Clay is to be presented for the Presidency, but that all other questions are open.

The experience of the last three years admonishes that it will be wise to be careful in the selection of a candidate for the second national office.—Heretofore the Lieutenancy has been considered rather as a compliment to the integrity or amiableness of some popular gentleman, by either party. Hereafter strength will be sought, and weakness repudiated. The lesson we have had has been bitter. Policy, sound policy, and discriminating tact are to be observed in all party movements. Availability is not altogether to be disregarded; but then it must be of an affirmative, and not negative character, or it will be worse than useless.

Unless more practical political wisdom is exhibited than the present inflated notions of the Whig party indicate, instead of a triumph, a Waterloo defeat may await them. Even with Van Buren the antagonist, Mr. Clay's chances of success are problematical, unless a conciliatory course is pursued toward the heterogeneous combinations that have heretofore helped make Whig majorities. Many of the democratic party can be content to vote with the Whigs, under the feeling that there is a reasonable prospect of a better administration of public affairs by the Whigs than there would be under the Bentonian or radical dynasty. The support of such is not to be lost—it must be secured. The statistics of politics now show the Whig party in a decided minority; and unless they can count upon more than the full Conservative force, which aided them in the last contest the results of the coming autumn will proclaim defeat to the astounded leaders.

Though Mr. Clay is not a great favorite with those of the democracy who were brought into the support of Harrison, yet they are inclined to support him in preference to Van Buren, if they can see fair treatment in prospect; otherwise they will probably fold their arms and let the ultras of each side fight the battle, indifferent to the result. Or if the ultraism of the Clay party becomes too offensive, their weight unwillingly may be thrown into the scale of the Radicals.

In the present state of the political parties of this country, neither can safely neglect all reasonable and fair means to conciliate and at-

tach that portion of the old republican party who wish merely a good government, and who are equally removed, theoretically and practically, from the heresies of the ultras of the two prominent parties.

It is unquestionable that the leaning of the third party is most naturally to the Radicals, as the truest to their original principles, and if the democratic convention should nominate Gen. Cass, or any other man of the democratic party other than Van Buren, the success of the Whigs under the Clay banner would be by no means certain. But the contest, it is apparent is Clay or Van Buren. It then becomes important to consider what reasonable steps can be taken to attach the moderates to the Whig standard. So far as our own state is concerned, the third party is not large; still in the battle of " '40," the Whigs received no inconsiderable support from the activity and ability of some of its members. But in the nicely balanced states, Maine, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland, not to speak of Michigan and some of the South Western states, what is there now and what has there been in the two last years, to warrant the belief that the Whigs could command those states at a Presidential election, without the greatest tact, the most judicious management, and a course the most conciliatory toward all who were, and all that may now be, inclined to be friendly?

The battle is not won. It is a fault of the Whig party that they are too easily elated, and too suddenly depressed. They partake in this respect somewhat of the temperament of their distinguished leader. *We say that the battle is not won.*—Moreover it cannot be won by the means and appliances that were brought to bear in 1840. In the first place, you cannot find those who were then willing to do so much of the partisan work as they then performed. Business has revived, and the mercurial spirits of the country have found better occupation. It must farther be remembered that such has been the unhappy course of events, that many of the most active in " '40" have been disappointed, some maltreated, many soured, and consequently indifferent. A new course of policy is demanded. Political discrimination must be exercised. A careful weighing of the Whig position must be had. A single false movement at this juncture will be fatal. *The question of the Vice-Presidency presents the crisis.*

If there be any step to be taken, which shall excite the lukewarm, rouse the indifferent, and give greater strength and vigor to those whose inclinations can be made active, the time is near when that action is of pressing necessity. The radicals generally have been as superior to the Whigs in party tactics, as the Whigs have been superior to them in patriotic impulse. Henry Clay being the Whig candidate for the Presidency, shall he have a Lieutenant who can bring aid, or shall he have one, as Van Buren had in the last two contests, who shall weigh like a millstone around his neck? If an unfortunate selection be made, greater swing is given to the adversary—and Mr. Clay's chances diminished, his prospects incumbered, and those who wish well to the cause disheartened.

Mr. Clay, with a satisfactory Lieutenant, and Van Buren nominated, is certain of success. Mr. Clay, and even Van Buren nominated, with some of those recommended for the Lieutenancy, is as certain of defeat. Than these facts, not the rising of the sun is more sure; not more clear is noonday light.

An inquiry here presents itself. Is the Whig party Mr. Clay? Is it to be merely a four years dynasty under him? Or is the Whig party rather, with a sagacious foresight, to look forward to the perpetuation of principles, systems and measures, that shall elevate the institutions of our country, that shall restore and maintain the purity, the glory, the honor of the nation?

We know that there can be but one answer to this inquiry, from the lips of patriotism. It is not a mere personal triumph, but the success and future maintenance of wholesome principles, and practices, that the mass of the Whig party have in view.

We shall resume the subject at an early day, and give our views, still more at large, on this important subject.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY—No. II.

In order to show the importance of a subject to which we have recently alluded, it will be necessary to go into a statistical view of the Whig prospect. And we will start with a caution, that the statistical view is decidedly against the Whigs. We have courage, and we by no means fear that we shall not be be able at the coming election to reverse the whole matter. But the aspect which truth presents, authorizes no such exulting or inflated notion of the Whig strength, as has, we cannot but think, unfortunately been encouraged; and which rather belongs to the unreflecting, than to those who have the means, if they would only call memory to their aid, of making a more judicious estimate of the political prospect and party strength. Whilst, then, we do not despair, of reversing the present Whig position, by the application of prudence and sound sense, we say to the Whigs, that it is infinitely better to look with calmness, and yet with confidence, to the true Whig position, than to permit themselves to be unwarrantably encouraged by the opinions of the ignorant, or by the proclamations of the sanguine.

In 1840, Gen. Harrison carried nineteen States, by majorities varying from 206 to upwards of 20,000. What is the state of things now? The Congressional and Gubernatorial elections, and the majorities in the State Legislatures, now exhibit directly the reverse. Nineteen States are now in the hands of the Radicals. Seven only in the Whig interest! It is then apparent that the Whigs have to contend, not for the purpose of retaining power—that has already gone—but for the recovery of lost ground. And it must further be obvious to the rational eye, that it is a more difficult task to regain the ground which

has been lost in the last three years, than it was to prevail three years ago over an enemy, who had been constantly successful; who were surprised at the result; who, till the last moment—till the knell of defeat rang from New York—considered triumph certain—defeat impossible.

With regard to National politics, for the last twenty years, the complexion of the House of Representatives elected previously to the Presidential election, has been the best index of National sentiment. Tried by that test, in connection with the others we have mentioned, the Whig chances appear by no means great. But let us look into the state of the Electoral vote. General Harrison had nineteen States, giving 234 votes: Van Buren seven States, casting 60 votes. One hundred and forty-eight were then necessary to a choice. One hundred and thirty-eight only are now requisite. It is a curious fact that the seven States which went for Van Buren, and which are certain for him now, retain just the number of votes under the new, that they did under the old apportionment. Whilst the seven States that may now be reckoned as safe for the Whigs, have lost ten votes by the new apportionment. Van Buren has his old capital of 60 votes, to which is to be added, according to the present statistical complexion, 157 votes; which carries him into the next campaign with a capital of 217 out of 275 votes. The present Whig capital is but 58 votes. Therefore the Whigs must retain their present capital of 58 votes, and receive at least 80, now in the hands of their opponents, in order to carry the election of Mr. Clay. If Van Buren retains but 78 out of the recent acquisitions of his party in addition to his old capital, which is apparently certain, it determines his success. We must take the best data the case presents; such as are at hand; yet at the same time being aware, that, in a changing and prolific country like ours, no conclusions drawn, or predictions made upon such premises, can claim implicit dependence.

The numerical array is apparently against the Whigs. It is not to make them despond; but the race is not to be won without labor; the present feeling of security, breeding supineness, must give place to discriminating judgment and energetic action. We must not forget that although the Radicals have degraded, they still claim, the republican standard—the flag under which the last presidential election was carried.

The issue connected with that must not now be disregarded or thrown away. We have to contend with no indifferent adversary. The Whigs must not tamper with the time, nor repose in a security that may be fatal. The Radicals will fight with the discipline of regulars—with the courage of desperation—with the fierceness of pirates, contending for the plunder of a rich argosy—with the venom which the mortification for their last defeat has engendered—and with the exultation prompted by the desire and prospect of revenge. These, all former experience exhibits as their elemental characteristics.

The moment Van Buren is nominated, ardor and enthusiasm spring up in their ranks. Those who have been known or suspected of lukewarmness to his cause will advance to his support with such zeal as to infuse new spirit into their masses—their selfish motives being mistaken for, and having the full effect of, a generous enthusiasm. Van Buren, entirely distanced at the last heat, comes on to the turf with more experience, and with a knowledge of the Whig hand. And we now warn the Whigs that the battle cannot easily be won; to pass the winning-post requires speed and bottom. The goal can be reached; the spurs of honor won and worn. But to do it, a more efficient organization from Washington to the outposts must be had. The armor must be buckled on; the spirit of patriotism must be invoked; the genii of "'40" must be summoned; the Whigs must not be caught napping; they must not expect miracles; they must not wake up after the election as they have sometimes heretofore, exclaiming, "that all is gone but their honor," but they must use the means to preserve *that* in victory; not look to it as the consolation in defeat.

We have exhausted our limits, and must defer until a more convenient season the remainder of our reflections.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY—No. III.

Our views of this matter we intend shall be entirely liberal; yielding nothing to State pride, sectional partiality, or personal feeling.

All the candidates mentioned are deservedly high in the Whig estimation. And it will be conceded that all of them are entitled to such political advancement as the party is able to bestow. The nomination of Mr. Evans, of Maine, would undoubtedly bring some accession to Mr. Clay there. But that able Senator is safe in his seat till 1847. Acting with prudence, the Whigs will not peril their majority in the U. S. Senate. The prospect is that the Whigs, after March, 1845, will be in a minority there—even re-electing Mr. Huntington, and exchanging Niles—unless they have the good fortune to carry the Ohio Legislature, and can persuade a good Whig to take the place Mr. Tappan has occupied. The probable complexion of those Legislatures that re-elect Senators, warrants this opinion.

Gov. Davis has been presented for the Vice Presidency in this State and elsewhere. He has been characterized as an *ab ovo*, or whole Whig. We admit this claim for him to its full extent; but in the view we take of this matter, it is one ground of objection. Neither here, nor in Ohio, nor in Kentucky—where his name has been received with favor—would he add strength to Mr. Clay; because the issue would be the same; they are both identified with the same measures; both in the same position; both have the same personal and political friends. Neither will candor disguise that the popularity which gathered round the Davis standard in 1840, has ceased to attach. The immense majority of 1840 faded to a minority in 1842.

We think it is clear then, that some other suitable position must be had in view for that eminent gentleman, when success crowns the Whig effort.

The same remarks respecting the complete identification of issue, apply to the distinguished merchant of Boston—to Hon. Mr. CLAYTON of Delaware—to the gifted FRELINGHUYSEN—and measurably to all the candidates proposed from Pennsylvania. It is clear that their personal and party relations in their respective States, will not enable them to bring the least assistance to the Whig cause.

We propose to consider the claims of Pennsylvania and New York. They are both to be looked at with eagle-eyed interest. Pennsylvania is an important point, and he must be difficult indeed, who could not determine upon some one of the three gentlemen named, Messrs. McKennan, Denny, and Sargent, were the Whig party strong enough to defy contingencies. If sectional considerations were to be allowed, the claims of Pennsylvania would be paramount. If it shall be shown that there is more at stake in New York, the good sense of the Whigs of Pennsylvania will doubtless consent to a postponement of the claims of her distinguished sons.

Our word for it, the Whigs of Pennsylvania will consent, cheerfully, to be disregarded at this crisis, if they can be convinced, that there is more certainty of producing an influence in New York, and elsewhere, by the selection of a candidate from the empire State, who of himself can bring important assistance in controlling the contest in November, and whose friends there and elsewhere, will lend the Whigs the benefit of their experience and counsels.

There is one thing that must not be overlooked. In Pennsylvania, the Presidential and State elections occur in different months. The Gubernatorial, Presidential, and Legislative elections, involving the election of a United States Senator, cannot be combined there, as they can in New York; *where all take place in one day.* It is of indispensable importance to the Whigs to carry New York at the approaching autumn. The Governor, and State Legislature must be had. New York is the fighting ground; as goes New York, so goes the Union! Carried in "'38," "'39," and "'40," she has been lost at every succeeding election. She is to be recovered. Such was the want of statistical knowledge among the Whigs in "'42," that promising to elect their candidate for Governor by 15,000, Bouck carried the State by 20,000 majority! Is it not then apparent, that such issues must be presented, as will bring out all those who were out in "'40;" such as will influence and rouse our friends to immediate and continued action. The river counties and the West must be canvassed. A Governor and a Vice-President must be selected; and a United States Senator had in view, all of whom will be satisfactory to the people. These are the issues to be opened, urged, and carried.

Messrs. TALLMADGE and FILLMORE are the candidates for the Vice Presidency, started in New York. The last named gentleman is

favorably known, as a member of the last national House of Representatives, and to the nation at large. Unquestionable as his position is with the Whig party, the same entire identification with Mr. Clay, is an objection applicable to Mr. Fillmore. And we now solemnly appeal to the friends of Gov. Davis and Mr. Fillmore to say whether they believe that the nomination of either would add to the numerical force of the Whigs, throughout the Union. Prudence warns that only by the multiplication and combination of issues in New York, can that State be carried. There are three things equally within or beyond the reach of the Whigs. There is room for both these gentlemen, and then room to spare. The only objection we have heard to Mr. TALLMADGE—for we entirely overlook the malicious attack of James Watson Webb—is that he is not an "*ab ovo*," a "*whole Whig*." Mr. Tallmadge has always proclaimed himself a Conservative. His votes and his acts are before the nation; and his republicanism has been unwavering. The conservative republicans neglected, this "*ab ovo*" doctrine carried out, and you at once warn all those republicans, dissatisfied with Van Buren's nomination, to adhere to their own candidate, however objectionable. On the other hand, no distinction made, in great numbers they hail under the Whig standard; and faithfully co-operate in future movements. Sustain the "*ab ovo*" doctrine, and the Whig party may disband to-morrow; and spare themselves the expenses of defeat. Carry out the doctrine, and they lose Mangum, Berrian, Rives, and Tallmadge; and Mr. Clay himself, having no original, would have to prove prescriptive title to Whig association. We have been looking to expediency; but we do not choose, we cannot in justice to Mr. Tallmadge consent to rest the matter there. Waiving, then, considerations of expediency altogether, his claims to the Vice-Presidency, we speak advisedly, are equal to those of any other gentleman named. In 1837, finding Van Buren guided by pernicious counsels, and believing him actuated by unworthy motives, though he thereby put all his own fame and political prospect in peril, he indignantly turned his heel upon him; denounced and defied him, and led the Whigs of the Empire State in '38, '39, and '40, to such victories, as they had never till then seen; and elevated them to a position which they never had anticipated. In 1840 he stood by the guns till the last shot was fired. And he has since given to all the leading Whig measures a manly and liberal support. He has been sixteen years in public life; and though not yet fifty years of age, eleven have been passed in the U. S. Senate. His speeches on the Deposite Bill, and other practical questions, exhibit his statesmanship, and adherence to all sound republican principles. By his nomination to the Vice-Presidency, opportunity of advancement is opened to other distinguished men—encouragement given to all the republican party who are desirous of seeing the ship of State again on the republican tack:—New York, all-important, will be secured, and the ascendency of the Whig party established.

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